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PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated the 12th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government servants, etc., and fees for such attendance.

2. Government Order No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated the 12th July 1916, modifying the rules issued under Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated 26th November 1915, for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore sanctioned, tentatively, for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

No. 571-621—MED. 83-15-9, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—In consequence of the introduction of the system of levying fees for treatment of certain classes of patients in all Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, and No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916, the rules contained in the first of the orders read above regulating medical attendance on Government Officers require to be suitably modified. Certain other changes in these rules have also become necessary in consequence of orders issued since 24th February 1910 in certain matters.

2. Government are accordingly pleased to prescribe the revised rules appended to this order in supersession of those issued with Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated 24th February 1910.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

RULES REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FEES FOR SUCH ATTENDANCE.

PRELIMINARY.

1. The term "Medical Attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury, afforded by a Medical Officer.

"Medical Attendance" defined.

Medical attendance will include except in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in case of public servants, the supply, in accordance with the conditions laid down in para 27 *infra* of the authorized medicines and appliances prescribed by the Medical Officer in so far as they are available from the Government Hospital Stores and in the case of all persons, where there are no reliable chemists' and druggists' shops, the supply of such medicines and appliances in so far as stock permits.

NOTE.—The term "Medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

"Medical Officer" defined.

2. The term "Medical Officer" includes a Medical subordinate.

Private practice of Medical Officers.

3. (*a*) All members of the Medical Service are allowed private practice so far as may be compatible with the proper discharge of their public duties unless such practice is expressly forbidden in particular cases.

(*b*) The following officers are debarred from private practice of every description :—

(i) The Resident Medical Officers of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the General Hospital, Mysore.
(ii) All Public Health Officers when they are not also District Medical Officers.
(iii) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
(iv) The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Medical Officer, Bangalore Central Jail, when the latter is also the Superintendent of the Jail, are debarred from all private practice except consultations.

(*d*) As a general rule, Medical Officers are entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously.

Medical attendance on Government servants in active service and the families of Military Officers.

The Dewan and Councillors.

4. The Dewan is entitled to free medical attendance at his residence of a Gazetted Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, who, when at headquarters, shall attend also on the Councillors and Secretaries to Government at their residences.

5. (*a*) All Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners are entitled to the free medical attendance of the District Medical Officers or of the Medical Officer attached to the Dispensary nearest their residence at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore.

(*b*) Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the division in which such Government servants reside, at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the Medical Officer at his place.

Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards in Bangalore and Mysore.

NOTE.—In all cases under this rule and Rule 4, the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by the Government servant concerned.

6. All Government servants at district headquarter stations other than Bangalore and Mysore, in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer of the district at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and above in district headquarter stations.

7. In stations other than District headquarters, where a dispensary is located, all Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at their own houses.

Government servants in stations other than district headquarters.

8. Where there is no proper hospital accommodation, and in cases of illness such as to prevent the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary being consulted at his place, Government servants in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 100 in district headquarters including Bangalore and Mysore are entitled to the free medical attendance at their own houses, in the first instance, of a Medical subordinate detailed for the purpose, and afterwards of the District Medical Officer, should the case be reported as serious, and similarly Government servants in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 50 in other stations in which a dispensary is located, to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 in district head-quarter stations and less than Rs. 50 in other stations.

9. A Government servant of any rank proceeding on duty to a place, and a Government servant stationed in a place, where medical relief is not available and there falling so seriously ill or meeting with an accident of so serious a nature as to render him unable to move to the nearest station where such relief can be had, will be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance from the Medical Officer nearest to the station.

10. Medical Officers are entitled in cases of illness to the free medical attendance at their own houses of the District Medical Officer or other Medical Officer detailed by the District Medical Officer if there is any in the same station and if not, of the Medical Officer nearest to the station, subject to the restrictions contained in Rule 5.

11. (*a*) Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above requiring the services of a Government specialist should first consult the District Medical Officer. If he considers the services of the specialist necessary, they are entitled to the free attendance of the specialist provided they are in, or go to, the station where such specialist resides. Such attendance shall be at their residences, in the case of public servants of the rank of Deputy Commissioner and upwards in all cases of illness and in the case of others only in cases of illness such as to prevent them from consulting the specialist at his residence and the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by them in all such cases.

(*b*) In special cases, however, occurring in the mofussil, should the District Medical Officer certify that the patient's prospects of recovery would be jeopardised

by undertaking the journey to see the Government specialist, the Senior Surgeon may depute the specialist to visit such patient, if he is a Government servant.

12. Where the Medical Officer attending on a Government servant in accordance with any of the preceding rules considers that the illness is so serious that another Medical Officer should be consulted, he may call in the aid of such Medical Officer; and the latter shall comply with the request.

13. Local Fund employees, *i.e.*, those paid from the District and Municipal Funds, are entitled to medical attendance under these rules.

14. The families of Military Officers in purely Military employ are entitled to the same medical services as the officers themselves.

15. All Government servants and their families who are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at a place are entitled to it also at any other place where they may residing whether on duty or on leave from the Medical Officer at the station paid by Government for general duties. Should the Government servant, however, decline the attendance of the Medical Officer provided by Government and call in another Medical Officer to attend on him in illness, the usual fees can be claimed by the latter.

16. When a Government servant or his family entitled to gratuitous medical attendance prefers to obtain the services of a Medical Officer, other than the recognized Government Medical attendant, it will be considered as a private arrangement with which Government have nothing to do. This rule will apply also to any Medical Officer who may be called in, in consultation with the official Medical Officer otherwise than in accordance with Rule 12 *supra*, and if the consultant is detailed from his headquarters for more than 12 hours, he will be deemed to have been absent on casual or such other leave as may be available under the circumstances.

17. Medical Officers are required to attend without avoidable delay in cases of emergency or when the patient's own official medical adviser is not available, on any sick Military or Civil Officer, or member of the family of a Military Officer, who may call upon them to do so; and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

Travelling allowance to Medical Officers for journeys performed by them in connection with medical attendance.

18. A Medical Officer proceeding to a station outside his own under Rules 9, 10, 11 (*b*) or 12, for attendance on a Government servant, shall be entitled to the usual travelling and halting allowances.

19. All claims for travelling allowances by Medical Officers on account of journeys performed by them to render medical aid shall be supported by a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in cases of non-gazetted Medical subordinates and from the Senior Surgeon in cases of gazetted Medical Officers, to the effect that the journey was *bona fide* in the interest of a public servant employed on Government duty.

20. For purpose of certificates referred to in the preceding rule, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon, as the case may be, may call for a short history confidentially of the ailment in the treatment of which the Medical Officer was employed. If, on report of the nature of the case, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon is satisfied that the case was not serious enough for the Medical Officer going to the spot, the travelling allowance paid to such officer may be recovered from the officer calling in his services.

Medical attendance on the families of officers in the Civil employ.

21. The families of Government servants in civil employ are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

22. It is not considered necessary to fix definitely the amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of Government servants, but the following scale is

given to serve as a guide to be followed under normal circumstances. Government however, trust that the good sense and humanity of Medical Officers will always indicate when the fees are too high in particular cases and likewise that a feeling of fairness and gratitude which animates all who have to engage the services of Medical Officers will suggest to the highly paid among them when the scale seems too low.

23. The fees which Government servants pay for medical attendance on the members of their families at their houses shall be certain percentage of their monthly pay and allowances, varying according to the standing of the Medical Officer whose service they engage.

(i) To Surgeons and specialists, 4/5 per cent per visit, with a minimum of Rs. 3 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 6.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes I to IV 3/5 per cent with a minimum of Rs. 2 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 4.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes V to VII honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries at 3/10 per cent with a minimum of Re. 1 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 2.

To Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1/5 per cent with a minimum of annas 8 per visit and maximum of Re. 1.

(ii) For visits at the Medical Officer's house the fee shall be one-third less than at the patient's house.

(iii) For a visit by night, *i.e.*, between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. the fees shall be 50 per cent more than for a visit by day.

(iv) In the case of more than one visit by day or by night being necessary, the fee for each such extra visit shall be half the ordinary fee by day or by night. But only two such extra visits by day or by night shall be charged for.

(v) In cases where there are more than one patient under treatment in the same family at the same time, the full fee shall be charged for one, and a half fee for each of the others.

(vi) When the patient lives outside the Medical Officer's headquarters, the patient shall pay the Medical Officer the mileage he would receive were he travelling on duty, each mile being charged for, or place a suitable conveyance at his disposal.

(vii) For every period of twenty-four hours during which a Medical Officer is detained (which is allowable only in very serious circumstances) he shall draw double his official halting allowance in addition to mileage, but the fee for such detention shall be the equivalent of one ordinary day and one ordinary night visit only.

(viii) For a confinement or severe operation including necessary subsequent visits :—

	Rs.
To—Civil Surgeons	50
Assistant Surgeons	40
All other substantive Gazetted Officers	30
Honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	10

24. In the cases of indigent persons, generally, where there is only one Medical Officer in a station, he shall afford medical aid at their houses gratis, when they are so ill as to be unable to attend the dispensary. In a district headquarter station the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall see that arrangements are made to carry out the intention of this rule.

25. The foregoing scale of fees fixed in connection with the medical attendance on the families of Government servants in Civil employ should be taken also as a guide to fees payable by private persons.

26. It is not intended that the above rules should interfere with private arrangements mutually agreed upon between Medical Officers and their patients.

RULES FOR THE GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF MEDICINES.

27. Government servants and families of Military Officers in stations where there are hospitals or dispensaries are entitled to the gratuitous supply for their

own use, of such authorised medicines as are in store therein, but such supplies will only be given on the prescription of the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary where application for the medicine is made or of the Medical Officer deputed for Medical attendance.

28. In places in which no Government hospital or Local Fund dispensary exists, prescriptions should be sent to a druggists' shop and the patient will be liable to pay for the supplies.

29. In cases where indigent persons are afforded gratuitous medical attendance under Rule 24 they shall be supplied with Government medicines gratis under the same conditions as those specified in Rule 27.

30. In places where there are no chemists' or druggists' shops, medicines may be supplied gratis to private patients on the prescriptions of Medical Officers in so far as the stock permits.

FEES FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

31. A fee may legitimately be charged for a certificate or opinion given by a Medicial Officer in the Government, Municipal or Local Fund service of the State at the instance of a private person for any purpose, whether it be in connection with a civil or criminal proceeding or not, and the fact that such person was treated in the State, Municipal or Local Fund Hospital should not exempt him from the payment of such fee. A fee not exceeding two days' pay of the Medical Officer (without including allowances) and subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 may be charged in each case, provided that where a Medical Officer has taken a fee under this rule for giving a certificate or opinion he will not be entitled to another fee for giving evidence in Court regarding the same in cases in which such evidence may be required.

32. A Medical Officer shall not be at liberty by directing the applicant in the first instance to produce an order from the Police or otherwise, to postpone treatment or an examination he may be called on to make.

33. Medical Officers, however, who are public servants shall not receive any fee from the public revenues, for giving certificates, opinion or evidence regarding any proceeding of public interest, such as inquests or judicial inquiries. Certificates shall invariably be granted when required by the Police. If, in any case, a Medical Officer considers that unnecessary or improper use is made of this rule by the Police, he should, after granting the certificate, report the matter to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who should bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate. If the officer himself is a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, he will similarly report the matter to the District Magistrate.

34. A Police Officer cannot call for a certificate for ordinary, *i.e.*, non-grievous injury unless it is necessarily required in the interests of the public service.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissions on prescriptions.

35. Medical Officers are strictly prohibited from accepting commissions from private firms on their prescriptions.

Medical subordinates not to have recourse to Law Courts for recovery of fees, without permission.

36. No Medical subordinate shall have recourse to a Court of Law for the recovery of a fee except with the permission of the Senior Surgeon in the case of officers below the rank of Surgeon and that of Government in the case of officers of and above the rank of Surgeon.

Pecuniary recognition of the services of Medical Officers.

37. Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of Government must be obtained by Medical Officers in all such cases.

Disposal of newly Sub-divided Lands in the Kankanhalli Taluk.

No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, DATED 19TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3185-8—L. S. 35-13-6, dated 29th October 1914, sanctioning an advance of Rs. 18,000 for carrying out the sub-division of large sized survey numbers in the Kankanhalli Taluk in accordance with Government Order No. R. 19-20—L. S. 35-13-2, dated 2nd July 1914, and directing that the amount be adjusted by recoupment from the sale proceeds of the sub-divided lands.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 6802, dated 1st December 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, formulating certain proposals for the disposal of the above lands.

(Printed as an accompaniment.)

Order No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, dated 19th July 1916.

It is reported that about 17,457 acres of land divided into 3,261 survey numbers at a cost of Rs. 19,920-4-1 have been made available for cultivation, a few out of these being in more or less compact blocks and a few others likely to be benefited by the Maralwadi project.

2. It is necessary to pass orders regarding the disposal of these lands so as to provide for the requirements of all classes, including those who apply under the rules for large landed estates and *bona fide* local agriculturists who cannot afford to compete in public auction. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that out of the sub-divided lands about 3,000 acres be set apart for being disposed of in accordance with the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner, which is as follows:—

1. To grant 4 to 8 acres per family according to its *bona fide* needs at an upset price of Rs. 4 and 3 per acre according as the land was sub-divided at the cost of Government or that of raiyats and on payment of malki, if any, in addition, ¼ of the upset price with local cess to be paid up immediately on allotment and the balance in two months;
2. to dispose of the land by auction, when there are more applicants than one for the same piece of land, the competition being confined to the applicants;
3. to grant lands to applicants residing in the village in preference to outsiders, among whom the nearer should be preferred to the more remote; and
4. to make the grant subject to the conditions that grantees should bring the entire area under cultivation within five years and should not alienate any portion of the land within that period on pain of summary resumption of the grant by Government.

3. Out of the remaining area Government direct that 2,000 acres (in one or more blocks as may be practicable) be set apart for the creation of Military Settlements and that another 2,000 be reserved for the formation of large landed estates in compact plots of 150 or 200 acres, the rest being disposed of by public auction under the rules.

4. All the lands likely to be commanded by the Maralwadi Reservoir, should be sold in public auction without exception subject to the payment of acreage contribution that may be fixed hereafter.